

CLARA BELL.

'Mid her spring's first roses lying,
Lovely Clara Bell was dying,
Golden ripples from her head
Metling half the snow-white bed,
And the violet of her eyes
Laid with rapture from the skies.

All unfeeling death's dark river,
Turned her spirit to the river,
As the infant to the breast,
Or the dovelet to the nest;
With a saint's calm, meek behavior,
Leaned she on her trustful Saviour.

Treading thus the dim-still valley,
Where death's sloughs waters daily
'Mid pale, drooping lily-bells,
Or the moaning aspens,
Smiles went flitting o'er her face,
Smiles of more than human grace.

To the loved ones round her sighing,
'Sing, she said, 'while I am dying'
And as faltering voices chanted
Or the shore for which she pined,
Her eyes flowed downward tinged,
Clara stood with angels singing.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DAILY ARIZONA.]
Appointments—Pierce a Young Hickory—Boston Appoint-
ment—Death and Burial of the Whig Party—All the De-
cease.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1853.

The rumored appointments may not all take place at precisely the time indicated, nor in exactly the places designated; but they will be likely to be pretty near as set down in the *Argus*.

It is best to wait patiently for Gen. Pierce is not the man to do anything rashly. He has established certain principles as to that matter in his splendid inaugural, and you may rely upon it he will carry them out, or I am altogether mistaken in the genuine hickory grit of the man. He is more like Gen. Jackson than any other high patriotic impulse than any prominent citizen now in the ranks of the democratic party.

Much pleasure is expressed here among those who know the gentleman at the rumored nomination of Gen. Pierce (late M. C. for New Hampshire) as the United States Collector of Customs at Boston. This is a very important post, and I am quite confident that its great trusts could be confided to an able or a purer man than Gen. Pierce. He has already united all parties in his support, in advance, and I feel well assured that his administration of that influential office will be alike safe to the country and honorable to the good cause of the democracy.

Mr. Bailey (now chief clerk in the Boston P. O.) is named for the Postoffice there. A most excellent nomination, in all respects. Mr. B. is a prince is spoken of in some of the papers as "a whig" to those who know the gentleman this will be news indeed—and laughable enough at that. A more unflinching and consistent democrat does not breathe. And he is as well known to that prominent office, as he is sound in political faith.

You have doubtless noticed, already the change that is coming over the spirit of the dream of some of the so-called "whig" presses. "In point of fact" (as Mearns says) they ought not to be called "whig presses," for equally in point of fact there is no whig party. The whig party died, politically, with the defeat of Scott, following the deaths of Clay and Webster. *He must die!*

But you see how some of the opposition papers go on. They are in a dreadful tangle and to do you had better believe. *Vindict* I cite for you to-day, the *Richmond Republican*—one of the cleverest journals, always baiting its politics—there is in the country.

That paper of day before yesterday, speaking of the prospective reform of the Land Office here, says: "Every man who has had business with the Land Office will agree that no man in the United States is so well qualified as Mr. Wilson for that important station." There will not that do? Did you ever see a richer "specimen brick" of the characteristic claim of the opposition to "all the decency, and all the party, and all the ability." Just look at it again. "No man in the United States so well qualified as Mr. Wilson!"

"Oh! shame! where is thy blush?" But this is only the beginning of the end. Our friends of the opposition were very affectionate as cooing as a brood of turtle doves—when they thought their construction of the Inaugural was to be always applied. Now the tune is changed, and it will go on changing—"only more so."

Will they spare Frank Pierce? I will answer that question by asking another. Did they spare Old Hickory? If my memory serves me right, I rather think they didn't.

The Senate does not meet again until Monday. Your Maryland Institute met with a capital reception at the Fair. They deserved it.

MONUMENTAL.

[FROM THE TEMPERANCE ORGAN.]
MODERATION AND FAIR PLAY.

Mr. Entom—Many of your readers, of all religious persuasions and political parties, have their heart, and will, and firm resolve set against the liquor traffic in Tennessee. They are men of reflection and of steady purpose—men whose influence is felt in society, and who will be felt at the approaching election. But they are men of foresight and desire, if possible, to avoid all collision with public men or party measures. They desire to bring the question of reform, or prohibition of liquor traffic, before the public mind on its own merits, apart from party politics.

But how can this be done? We cannot ask partisans, who now have the field, to step aside for the time and give up the field to us. This is asking rather too much. Nor can we ask country candidates, appointed by the respective political parties, to advocate our cause, unless they approve of the measure. Nor yet can we safely form a third party. Very many of our staunch friends are so mixed up with party politics that they cannot disengage themselves. Then what can be done to bind us together, and to give us the full strength at the polls, and in the Legislature. There is but one thing that can be done—that may be done, and if agreed on in time it will effectively bring out the entire strength of the Temperance cause in the State—it is simply this:

Let the judges of the elections open in the poll-book of each county two columns, in which every voter may express his will for or against the tipping law. And let the friends of the cause in the respective counties require the candidates for office to agree to carry out the will of the majority. Less than this will not meet the emergency. More than this ought not to be insisted on. This will leave the respective candidate at liberty to be silent or to discuss the great question, as he may feel inclined, or as his party may direct; and it will open the way for the friends of the cause to approach the people, without encroaching on the ground claimed by partisans. Having disengaged the subject, let the friends of the cause take the stump—the field—the forum, and the pulpit, and awaken the slumbering people to the true grandeur of the great reform.

REMARKS.—We publish the above communication with a great deal of pleasure. It emanates from a distinguished lawyer, and the initials at the bottom are anything but correct for the author's name. We wish to make but few comments on it, preferring that our temperance friends should consider the matter, and freely express their opinions. If the judges of the elections, at the coming State canvass, would make the record suggested, and if the temperance men, and anti-temperance men, would vote their sentiments, there would be no objection to the plan proposed. It will require an effort to secure the attention of the judges of the elections to the matter, in every precinct in the State. If all the press, of both parties, will mention the matter—several times before the August elections, the thing would probably be attended to. Any way, to get an expression of opinion on the great question from the voters of the State.

The plan proposed by P. R. will effectively keep the temperance question out of the political arena, if it is carried out. It is very desirable to keep free from all "entangling alliances" with politicians and politicians; hence, we are willing to agree to any feasible plan of accomplishing so desirable an end.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1853.

EDGAR A. POE.

This American author, who has been the subject of such interest since his death, and who, in our own opinion, is unquestionably the head of American critics, has lately been assailed most pitilessly by the New York *Sunday Atlas*. The *Pennsylvania* thus manfully repels these attacks:

"In the first place, it is pretended that Poe was a 'common drunkard' from his very boyhood to the time of his death. This we know to be false. For twelve or fifteen years, the writer of this article was an intimate friend of Mr. Poe, and we can safely aver that we have known very few poets, or even persons more remarkable for sobriety than he was during the greater part of our long acquaintance. His habits of intoxication began at a late period of his life, when he was driven to despair by poverty, domestic troubles and the persecution of his enemies.

Concerning some other vicious propensities which have been imputed to him, we have a similar reply to make. We never saw anything in his conduct, or heard anything in his conversation, to cause a suspicion of libertinism; and we have never heard or read anything in the way of evidence sufficiently reliable to fix this stain on his character. The article in the *Atlas* gives us a representation of Poe, in a well-worn coat buttoned up to his chin, to conceal the want of a shirt, coming to claim the premium awarded to his story called the 'Gold Bug.' Who will recognize Poe in this portrait? Whoever saw him in want of a shirt? His attention to dress at all times, was remarkable, and under the severest pressure of poverty, he always contrived to appear in genteel apparel. We mention these things not because we suppose them to be of any importance in themselves, but to show how much accuracy may be expected in the statements of Mr. Poe's traducers, who are generally at fault even in the most minute circumstances of his history."

There is perhaps nothing in the world more liable to exaggeration than the vices of men of intellect. An occasional indulgence is magnified into habitual disregard of morality, and the excesses of a night represented as the regular business of their lives. There are many well-meaning people who really believe that Gen. Jackson spent his early life in horse-racing and street-fighting—that Henry Clay was a constant gambler, in Lexington—that Daniel Webster drank every day at dinner—that S. S. Prentiss of Mississippi, was in a spree from his landing at Vicksburg to his death. These are all errors, which the slightest reflection ought to dissipate. The labors of those men—their speeches and writings—their general and extensive reading, show conclusively that the tenor of their lives was work, and not pleasure. There is perhaps no instance on record of a man really distinguished, beyond the limits of a country village, who was not, generally, a hard student. He may have rioted, now and then, in all the excesses of pleasure, but his general habits must have been those of thought and application. It is as impossible for a man of the first order of intellect to live without study, as it is for a miser to live without hoarding. The young man who deludes himself with the idea that genius requires no cultivation, and trusts to the inspiration of the moment, most unquestionably has no genius himself, and most probably is a shallow-pated fool. He can find in the lives of the great no analogy for such idleness. Distinction, like wealth, must be won by hard, regular, sustained and laborious exertion. The man who wins fame or wealth may occasionally relax his energies, just as a conquering army when the battle is won and the invasion perfected, revels in the wine cup and the wassail. But with the man, as with the army, there is in such pleasures a past of toilsome marchings, hot suns and drenching rains, of sleep snatched in the intervals of standing guard, and a constitution tested to its utmost tension by exertion and work. There is also, unless they would retrograde, a future of similar hardships and similar exertions. The maxim of

"He who by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

Is as applicable to success in everything else as it is to success in farming. There is no excellence without labor, is a law of nature as inexorable as the law of gravitation. The life of every great man, from Moses to the present day, upholds and sustains the truth of this law, despite the canting falsehoods of educated dunces, whose business it is to find their sustenance in misrepresenting and falsifying the conduct of the great.

W. A. CHARLES, ESQ.

We received, and laid away for publication, a call upon this gentleman to be a candidate for Congress in this district. Somehow it has become misplaced. The writer of the communication pays a glowing and deserved eulogy to Col. CHARLES, and urgently insists upon the use of his name before the nominating Convention. During the late canvass, Col. CHARLES did active and efficient service, and won for himself an enviable reputation as a popular debater. Should he be willing to this use of his name, and receive the nomination, the democrats of the district would enthusiastically support him.

Mr. Douglass spoke at great length and with much earnestness, in the Senate to-day, on the subject of our relations with Central America, or rather upon the subject of alleged British encroachments upon those States. The subject had been brought before the Senate by Mr. J. M. Clayton, who had already vindicated his own course in regard to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Douglass was utterly hostile to every policy that admits of foreign participation in the interoceanic communications, or which requires European governments to guarantee their security or neutrality. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty he considered as a palpable violation of the Monroe doctrine in that respect. Mr. Douglass strongly inveighed against British pretensions and encroachments, and in fact has made the leading speech, under the present administration, for the doctrine of "Young America."

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Gilbert Rodman, late one of the principal clerks to the Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed chief clerk of the Treasury Department, vice George Harrington, removed.

William Johnson, of Mississippi, has been appointed clerk to assistant Treasurer, vice Reed, removed.

GARDNER CASE.—Yesterday, before the adjournment of court, Judge Crawford decided in favor of admitting the memorial sent by Gardner to the Commissioners of Mexican claims to go to the jury as evidence.

There was a hail storm at Columbus, Georgia, on Thursday, which lasted for ten minutes. Immense damage was sustained. Every building in the city was damaged. Taylor & Co.'s gun factory received great injury, and a number of warehouses and dwellings were blown down—almost every chimney demolished. The bridge at Girard was blown down, and a wagon, horses, and driver were precipitated into the river. No lives lost.

STEAMBOAT REGISTER.

ARRIVED.—18, Mustang, Paducah.
DEPARTED.—18, Monticello, Walsboro'.
River falling with 5/8 feet on Harpeth shoals.

THE CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.—Commence their entertainments in our city on Monday evening next, at the Theatre. Our citizens will be glad of another opportunity of showing their appreciation of this gentlemanly and talented troupe. They perform for a limited period. All should go.

THE BUNYAN TABLEAU will be exhibited this evening, at 8 o'clock, for the accommodation of ladies and children, for whom it may not be convenient to attend at night. Several schools will be in attendance.

"LET HER RIP."

Certain expressions have been used now and then which have become immortalized from their very terseness and brevity. Caesar's *veni, vidi, vici* is one of these. So is the reply of PALAFOX, at Saragossa, "war to the knife," when summoned to surrender. So is PUTNAM's reply to the British officer with reference to a spy for whose execution awful threats were made. But E. J. McCLANE, Justice of the Peace, for Cameron county, Texas, has beaten all ancient and modern heroes all hollow. It seems that some shots were fired from the American side of the Rio Grande at the Mexican sentinels. General AVALES, commandant at Matamoros, which is opposite, wrote word to our Justice of the Peace, that if the shots were repeated he would bombard the town of Brownsville. The following is the reply of Justice McCLANE:

BROWNVILLE, Jan. 11, 1853.

DEAR GENERAL.—We have received your appreciated note of this date. Let her rip!

[Signed] E. J. McCLANE,
Justice of the Peace, Cameron county, Texas.

CAESAR, PALAFOX, PUTNAM, and others, hide your diminished heads! An American Squire has laid you all in the shade.

Much as people may smile at this letter, there is in it that "let her rip" more of the real Anglo-Saxonism—more of the true element of American success than in many a state paper, couched though it be, in the loftiest ambiguities of diplomatic intercourse. The man or nation that, pursuing its own calm course, can look opposition in the face, and, as the case may be, let her rip, is within him or it, as the case may be, an element which rarely fails to win the aim it proposes. "Let her rip" was the motto of our fore-fathers when they severed their connection with the mother country and bade defiance to England. "Let her rip" again controlled our councils when we declared war against England, in 1812, when Gen. JACKSON made France give us justice, and "let her rip" is still our motto, as it is of every nation that "would do a deed of worth." "Let her rip" may be a vulgarism in the eyes and ears of royal sensitivities, but it is a principle which has ever elevated the masses to the appreciation of their real strength and the accomplishment of their true mission. We therefore endorse Justice McCLANE and his "let her rip."

THE KUCKLES.—This company give their last Concert this evening. During their stay here they have acquitted themselves handsomely, and have had good houses to hear them.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—A difficulty occurred on Water street, on Thursday night last, between SHERIFF GARRETT, and an Irish pedlar named HENRY, in which GARRETT was shot dead. We understand that GARRETT was beating him with a stick at the time. HENRY gave himself up, but before investigation made his escape.

A TREATY WITH THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.—On the 16th day of November, 1852, EDWARD EVERETT, Secretary of State, on the part of the United States, and FREDERICK VON GROSSE, Prussian Minister at Washington, concluded an additional article to the convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice in certain cases, between the United States and Prussia and other States of Germanic Confederation, signed at Washington, on the 16th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, the Poughkeepsie Seer, has discovered that all sorts of machinery, locomotives, engines, &c., can be driven by the power of the human will. He prints his paper—*The Universal Human*—by just looking into the office and nodding at the press. This is ahead of Hor and Emerson also.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHARLESTON COURIER.]
WASHINGTON, March 11.—The new Senate have finished the first week of their session by adjourning over to Monday, having no business before them. The nominations sent in as yet, are unimportant and confined to vacancies. But, on Monday, a number of nominations will be made. It is supposed by some of the Senators that the session will necessarily be prolonged for more than a fortnight from this time.

The President has relieved himself from the burden of listening to the demands of office seekers. If we consider the number of subordinate offices, here and elsewhere, and the number of competitors for each, it will be readily seen that if the President should read the papers of all who listen to all who approach him, he would have little time to attend to any thing else. The President has determined to refer all applications and applications of the sort to the heads of the proper departments.

The new administration will, no doubt, take very good care to employ able and discreet representatives at foreign courts. The addition to the salaries of some of them, just made by Congress, will be a better enable competent men to take the important diplomatic posts. The chargeship, too, will be more acceptable than heretofore, inasmuch as they are to be raised to the rank of ministers resident.

It is supposed that the inaugural address looks strongly to the acquisition of territory now foreign, but in our neighborhood; and that an immediate effort will be made to purchase the territories of Sonora and Chihuahua. An able minister will be selected for Mexico with this view. For the Spanish mission an able and accomplished person will be selected. Our relations with Spain are of an unusual character, and are subject to accident or the caprice of the Cuban officials. It is very important, therefore, that the Ministers should be familiar with the language and with Cuban affairs. Mr. Gayerre, of Louisiana, will, it is supposed, have this appointment of relief.

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FROM TAMPA.—We have received files of *El Comercio de Tampa*, to the 23d ult., from which we translate the following items:

Gen. Bustamante, whose death we mentioned some time since, directed in his will that his heart should be taken from his body and deposited before the statue of Don Augustin Jurkiewicz, which had been done with the consent of the relations of the latter.

On the 16th ult., the officers of the Government and of the garrison met in junta to examine the new plan of Arroyo Sarco. Taking into consideration that it had not been recommended by President Caballero, nor advised by the Junta, nor by the Cruz, they pronounced it an infamous cheat, and the parties to it "political money changers." They declare that they are tired of the present state of things which is rapidly dissolving society and that they will adhere to a plan similar to that of Guadalupe.

The *Comercio* has the following graphic description of the state of things in Mexico:

"A small number of satraps who wish for rule are quarrelling for the power, and each desires to monopolize the union over 8,000,000 of people, binding them to their caprices and private interests. We say frankly that this horde of stock-jobbers, looking only to their own profit and aggrandizement, labor only to obtain success for their own iniquitous plans, and on the ruins of the nation will mock at our own imbecility and want of energy."

The same paper copies the following from the *Trait d'Union*, of the city of Mexico:

"The movement in favor of Gen. Santa Anna has extended widely. We said a short time since that the advent of Gen. Uruga to power appeared inevitable, but, either from honesty or policy, he does not desire the presidency even when he holds it in his grasp. The chances of Santa Anna have now doubled.

"Gen. Uruga himself has written to him by the last packet to induce him to return to the Republic, in accordance with the tenor of the plan of Guadalupe, and assures him that he will be constitutionally elected, and act as preferable to his being forcibly imposed upon the country."—*Pionero*, 9th.

A BEGGAR'S FORTUNE.—The following amusing extract we take from a new work. It is not every one that has such a wedding portion as did the beggar's daughter:

"Good morning to you, Mrs. Fogarty," reaching a snuff-box to offer a pinch. "The good morning kindly, Judy—I hope you will tell me this morning." "So, Mrs. Fogarty, you have married your daughter?" "I did, indeed, please to be goodness." "Did she get a good match?" "Faix, thin, 'tis herself that did. Didn't she get David Driscoll, on the Dyke, that makes more money than any three beggars in Cork?" "In delighted to hear it, Mrs. Fogarty, you say that she would not wed him if she had the luck they'll have! Did you give any fortune?" "All! thin now, Judy, is it either insinuate me, you'd be? Sure you know in your heart that a child of mine was never married without it. Didn't I give the best side of Patriot street which, if well begged, is worth seven and sixpence a week?"

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—Mr. Webster has reported a bill in the Senate of Maryland "explanatory of the act of 1717, chap. 13, relating to servants and slaves," to meet a most singular case, the particulars of which a correspondent of the *Argus* relates:

"It appears, by the law referred to, that any white person found guilty of marrying what is commonly termed a colored person, the parties are liable to be sold the man and wife, for a term of years (I believe seven) into servitude, and their issue, if any, as slaves for life. The case referred to is, somewhat after this fashion narrated: A white citizen of this State, some years ago, married a female whom he believed to be of pure white descent. The woman is said to be handsome, of excellent qualities, and does not bear in any way the slightest marks indicative of her being otherwise than of the pure Anglo-Saxon race. The man has acquired fine property and is held in great respect by all who know him and his family. They have three children. Some person having undertaken to trace out the pedigree of the wife, alleges that her blood is tainted—some of her grand or great grand parents probably have been of the colored species; and the parties have accordingly been indicted in one of the Circuit Courts of this State. A tainture of blood works the serious penalty mentioned. The indictment is said to be the result of malice. The neighbors, all who knew the family, have taken a deep interest in their behalf. It is said that Gov. Lowe, upon due representation of the case, has offered to grant a *nolle prosequi*, which would relieve the parties of the force of Court; but the parents, feeling anxious to redeem their offspring from all stain in public estimation, have preferred standing a trial, and hence the present action of the Legislature. This is not only a novel but most severe case."

THE ORDER OF KNIGHTS OF JERICO.—This beautiful mystic Order has sprung up in the United States within a year or two, and is now spreading rapidly throughout the land; and it will not be long before a Lodge of this Order will spring up in almost every city and village in the United States. There have been four Lodges organized in Georgia in the two weeks past; and there are a good many applications for charters which will not be obtained until a Grand Lodge is organized in this State. Perhaps it would be well to state some of the prominent features of this new and rapidly spreading Order:

1. It is a fraternal brotherhood.
2. It is a temperance and moral association.
3. It is a charitable institution.
4. It has several degrees attached to it, and signs, tokens, grips and passwords.
5. It recognizes all of those duties we owe to God and our fellow-men.
6. A member recognizes a brother or sister in a public assembly unknown to the world; may claim their assistance in the hour of peril with the assurance of relief.
7. Persons may be admitted as members from the age of fourteen years to one hundred; and the wives, unmarried sisters or daughters of male members, in good standing, as honorary members, if they are good characters.
8. The organic law of the Order is liberal; a portion of the representations are taken from the floor.
9. It consists of a National Lodge, Grand Lodge, Subordinate Lodges.
10. The subordinate fees, and dues are small; but every Subordinate Lodge is left to regulate its own laws in this regard.
11. The regalia of the Order are collars and aprons—the ladies, scarfs.

Permit me to say that the work of this Order is really beautiful and sublime. The Lodge in Atlanta, which was organized on the 5th of November last, numbers at present fifty male and eighty female members; and the avenues to the gates of Jericho are constantly thronged with applicants.

FOR MEMPHIS.—The U. S. MAIL PACKET, EMERALD, will leave Nashville, on Saturday, March 19, at 6 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage, apply at the U. S. Mail Office, March 19.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—We have now in store a large and well assorted stock of Variety Goods, to which we invite the attention of purchasers. Our stock consists in part of Combs, Cutlery, Brushes, Hosiery, Goggles, Umbrellas, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Silk Handkerchiefs, Paris Silk Mitts, Perfumery, Gold and Silk Jewelry, Clocks, Stoves, and a large assortment of Groceries, Guns and Pistols, Looking Glasses, Sewing Silk, Spool and Patent Thread, Whitebone, Paris Needles, &c. &c. With many other articles too numerous to mention. We solicit a call from all dealers. Terms liberal.

A. MORISON & CO.,
Wholesale Variety Store, Corner Square and Denderick street.

"THE CAMPBELL ARE COMING"
FAREWELL CONCERT OF THE SEASON!
At the Theatre, for a few nights only, Commencing Monday, March 21st.

THE Original Campbell Minstrels have the honor to announce to their numerous friends in Nashville that they will give a series of their concerts in this city, on their way to the North, commencing as above. For particulars, see bills of the day.

Tickets 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents.
DR. F. A. JONES, Agent.

TRUNKS.—Just received a few fine Trunks, and for sale by

MYERS & McGILL.

COMMERCIAL.

NASHVILLE, March 19.
COTTON.—The market was rather inanimate yesterday, though there was little good cotton offering. About 100 bales sold at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4.

Tobacco.—Sixteen bales sold at Johnson & Horne's at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—Ohio flour 5000 bbls sold at \$4 1/2. Yellow corn 44. Mess pork 1000 lbs 15 1/2. Bacon 430 lbs 7 1/2 for sides, 6 for shoulders, green mess 150 pounds, sides at 7 1/2 for sides, 6 for shoulders, 19 1/2 in bbls 5. Whisky 21. Coffee steady at 9 1/2. Fair sugar 4 1/2. Prime molasses 28 1/2. Western hay 18 1/2.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18. M.—Cotton is active, with sales of 5,000 bales at full prices; strict middling 9 1/2 to 9 3/4.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—The river has fallen 1 foot. The weather cloudy. Flour quiet at 8 1/2 to 8 3/4. Whisky 15 1/2. Nothing doing in provisions.

NEW YORK, March 18. M.—Flour 2000 bbls State at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Corn quiet. Pork and Lard inactive.

FOR PADUCAH.—The regular packet, LEAVE, J. C. LEAVE, Master, will leave for the above and all the intermediate ports, on Sunday the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to

A. HAMILTON, Agent.
Ramage and Church
No. 42, College Street, Nashville, Tennessee.

RECEIVING DIRECT FROM THE BEST EASTERN MANUFACTURERS, a great variety of Ladies and Gents' Boots and Shoes, of the Latest Styles, suitable for either City or Country Trade, which are offered very low by the package, dozen, or single pair. Country Merchants and all buyers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing. (March 19)

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S GAITERS, Boots and Shoes.—Ladies Super Kid and Morocco, Well Boots and Gaiters. Men's Super Kid and Morocco Puttip sole and Well Boots. Black and Colored Morocco Gaiters. A fine assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes. Ramage & Church, No. 42, College Street, March 19.

YET THERE IS A YETTER STILL! BLACK ROCK. BY Knight Errand, from Old Partnership, fifteen hands one inch high, will make his present season at the Meadows, 4 miles east of Franklin, at \$20 for Jennets. Good pasture gratis, and grain fed at 50 cents per week. March 19.

TOON & BURLAND, GENERAL BOOKSELLERS, No. 14, Union Street, Nashville.

PSALMISTS; or, Choir Melodies, an extensive collection of new and available Church Music; for Choir and Congregational use. By Hastings and Bradbury.

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